

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 128

## THE CITY.

### NOTICE.

The carriers' route of the EXPRESS, west of Tenth and south of Green street, is now under the charge of Mr. Wm. Mayfield, to whom all payments must be made hereafter. Subscribers failing to make their paper will please give notice at the office.

### Notice to Subscribers.

The EXPRESS will be delivered hereafter, on the route between Fourth and Tenth streets, by William Hargreaves, to whom payment should be made.

### Local Mail Agent.

Mr. John C. Nauts, lately appointed local mail agent at this place, entered upon the duties of his office this morning.

### The Eminent Train

This morning brought down as visitors to the Fair more than 200 persons, besides those who travel on that train every day.

### Court of Appeals.

In consequence of the indisposition of two of the judges, the Court of Appeals was not convened yesterday. We understand court will be held to-day.

### Showing the Queen.

It is said on the streets this morning that some clever and industrious individuals are making money in a small way at the State Fair by shoving off counterfeit nickels in great profusion.

### Beard, the Artist.

Beard, the artist, leaves to-night for St. Louis, with his great picture of "Alexander's Stock Farm." We commend him to the St. Louisans. There are few such pictures as Beard's. He stands unrivaled in the art.

### Stealing a Horse.

Officers Crallie and Envoy this morning arrested a man named James Harris, on the charge of stealing a horse which he had with him, from somebody in Indiana. The owner of the horse had not yet made his appearance.

### Personal.

Major Lewis Woffley, formerly of Kentucky, but lately and at present Assessor of Internal Revenue for the New Orleans district, is in the city spending a few days with his friends. He may be found at the residence of Deputy U. S. Marshal Murray, on First street.

### Southern Ships.

The shipments of freight yesterday to Memphis and other Southern points over the Nashville railroad, were the largest ever known in the history of that road, embracing every variety of goods, and largely shipped by our own merchants.

### Mr. W. H. Walker,

Sole proprietor of Walker's Tonic Bitters, does not pretend to place them in competition with the quack nostrums of the day. A careful comparison will show that it possesses a richness and body which nothing but fine material can give, and which cannot be imitated with mean liquor and cheap drugs.

### Flemish Attempt.

Some dastard placed a fence-rail across the track of the Knoxville Branch railroad yesterday morning in the cut known as Adams'. The freight train had gone by about forty-five minutes previously, without obstruction. Fortunately, as there was a very short curve just ahead, the engine was going cautiously—say, the rail and had it removed—otherwise, great injury might have resulted.

### Forfeited Bond.

Mary Oldham and Eliza Sanders quarreled yesterday about a man, and Mary had Eliza taken to Justice Clement's office on a peace warrant. Eliza gave bond in one hundred dollars to appear this morning at nine o'clock, which she failed to do, consequently her bond has been forfeited, and her bondsman will have a nice little sum of money to pay. All the parties are negroes.

### Ladies' Fair.

As time progresses the fair at Odd Fellows' Hall grows upon the public in attractions; the crowd in attendance last night was very large, and all were delighted. The different tables groan beneath the weight of good things ready to be devoured, while the attendants, with ever-ready smiles, make it a positive delight to approach their domain. The hall will remain open all day and to-night. Those who would enjoy themselves will accomplish their purpose by attending.

### Louisville Opera House.

This now popular place of amusement had its share of pleasure-seekers last night, and all were delighted with the play and players. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh are gaining fresh laurels every evening, as well as adding to their already long list numbers of new friends. To-night they will appear in Romeo and Juliet. All the love-stricken young men and maidens in the city will be present, as well as others who have seen the play again and again.

### Lucky Newsboy.

The Paris Kentuckian says that Harry Smith, a newsboy, running on the Kentucky Central railroad, has recently fallen heir to the handsome fortune of \$138,000, which has been left him by an uncle, J. W. Smith, in Germany, and has been in this country about six years. He is between nineteen and twenty years of age, of considerable sprightliness, and speaks fluently the German, Latin, French and English languages.

## BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

### FREE DISCUSSION.

### COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, Vice President Schmidt called the house to order, and stated the objects of the meeting to be to discuss the report presented on Monday by the investigating committee, and take action thereon.

Mr. V. P. Armstrong moved that the report be received and the committee discharged.

Thos. J. Martin, jr.—I find myself occupying a rather peculiar position. I came at the request of a gentleman to back him up in opposition to this report—and he has just moved that the report be received. I don't believe the report of the committee is as complete as it should be; am afraid the gentlemen on that committee did not go as deep in their investigations as they should have gone. They report that the books of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company show all the transactions to be fair. I don't believe the books give full information on all the points at issue. The committee mention two cases in 1868 in which freights were taken from Cincinnati at 25 cents, and say that the resolution of 1866 was not violated afterwards. There was furnished to the committee a schedule of rates from Cincinnati and from Louisville, proving that the resolution had not been compiled with, but had been violated. I have now in my hands a schedule of rates from Cincinnati and Louisville, under which shipments have been made since that report was given to the meeting; from this schedule it appears that the Short-Line Railroad Company take freights from Cincinnati for Selma, Ala., at sixty-eight cents; the rates from Louisville under the schedule are seventy-five cents. The committee did not go far enough. The proper way to discover the facts is to examine the manifests. A merchant of New Orleans, of high standing in that city, told me that on the 15th August last, whisky was shipped from Cincinnati for New Orleans, all rail, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per barrel; that same day the rates from Louisville were two dollars and fifty cents per barrel, just double the rates from Cincinnati. On the 30th of March last freights were shipped from this point for Cincinnati houses for twenty-five cents; at the same time Louisville houses had to pay thirty-five cents. On the 19th April similar shipments were made for Cincinnati merchants at twenty-five cents, when rates for our own merchants were still thirty-five cents. The books do not show these things, and the only way to learn the truth is to examine the manifests.

Mr. J. J. Porter—The committee spent twenty-four hours at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, examining the manifests.

Mr. George W. Morris—At the request of the chairman of the committee, who is not well, and in the absence of my colleagues, I desire to make a few remarks. The report of the committee details all the facts—not to be gainsaid nor set aside. My young friend, Mr. Martin, has overthrown the position—in saying the committee had not discharged their full duty. I stated myself that we spent eighteen hours at the depot in the examination, and if five business men, after an investigation of that length of time, cannot make a full report, they must be a poor set. It did not matter whether freights were taken at Cincinnati at twenty-five cents or one dollar; the question to be determined was this: Did the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company confirm such contracts? They state emphatically that they charged full rates. We presented the charges made by the Express and by merchants, and on the two points of discriminating against Louisville, and violating the resolution of 1866, we could not find evidence to confirm the charges. We did not stop at the statements of the Railroad Company, but we traced the shipments to the points of delivery, examined the returns made to the Auditor of the company by the agent at the end of the line, and found that the regular charges had been collected. Cases were cited of shipments at lower rates from Cincinnati than were charged from Louisville; only two cases were found, which the committee reported. We also stated that subsequent shipments were charged up at full rates, which were forty cents. But there was no evidence that twenty-five cents was less than the same character of freights could be taken from this point. Bagging was shipped from Louisville at thirty cents; from Cincinnati at forty cents. In reference to the resolution of 1866, we were very careful to see if it had been complied with. We did not think it necessary to show all the facts then, nor do I think so now; because they would show very plainly that the officers and directors of the company have labored for the interests of Louisville. The correspondence between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company opened up to the committee the whole secret of the difficulty. The committee say that Louisville does not enjoy all that her geographical position entitles her to expect, but Mr. Armstrong's remarks have explained to this meeting where the trouble lies. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company takes all the business brought to it. Louisville does not furnish trade enough to sustain the road; the competition in routes is very great; here is the Short-Line road on this side of the river; there are the boats on

cited). If the report is received in that shape, it would show that the company is entitled to a clear quittance of the charge. If there was no further violation, how do the committee account for the difference in these two schedules of rates?

Mr. Morris—Five cents per hundred was allowed for drayage in Cincinnati and Louisville.

Mr. J. D. Taggart—I have a paper purporting to be rates charged by the Short-Line road to some seven or eight different points in the South, and the difference between Cincinnati and Louisville rates is exactly three cents in each case; how can this be reconciled with the resolution?

Mr. Martin—How does five cents difference concur with the resolution?

Mr. Morris—Because the resolution does not apply to fourth and fifth-class freights, for, at the time that resolution was adopted, there were only three classes of freights—first, second and third.

At this point, for several minutes, several gentlemen in various parts of the house engaged in a general conversation.

Mr. Armstrong—I am not satisfied that the committee have gone as far as they might have done, but I want them discharged from any further consideration of the question, because I have confidence in them, and believe they have done all they could do under the circumstances. It is well known that I took quite an active part against the Nashville railroad, and wanted all the charges thoroughly investigated. I find merchants making charges on the streets which do not substantiate with proofs, and I am tired of that sort of thing. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have done some things not exactly just, and the committee say so. Corporations are said to have no souls. All the officers of the railroad company, I presume, are sworn to work for the best interests of the road and stockholders—even Mr. Newcomb himself—at the same time, so far as consistent, they work for the interests of the city. I may be charged with having changed my position. I am one of those who, when convinced I have gone too far, am not afraid to stop once: when I am assured that only isolated cases are presented, and that the general rule remains unviolated, I am forced to acknowledge the truth. The discrimination is five cents, but actual rates of drayage or transfer at Cincinnati give the railroad company three cents more than would at first sight appear, because they get their freight transferred for three cents less than a merchant would have to pay. The secret of this entire trouble lies in the connection with the Chattanooga Railroad Company. That company obligated itself to take freights from Cincinnati and St. Louis at five cents advance on the rates from Louisville. This obligation was not only violated by taking at the same rates, but actually less. The Superintendent of the Nashville Railroad Company protested against these violations. The reply was, that the Nashville Railroad Company must carry freights from Cincinnati at the same rates as from Louisville; if not, then the Chattanooga Company would charge five cents additional freight on all Louisville shipments. This looks strange, but it is true; and in view of those facts, I am satisfied that we cannot control the railroad company; they will take care of the stockholders' interests. The gentlemen who have made the greatest outcry—where are they? Not here, but at home asleep, or gone to the fair, or sitting in their counting-rooms. When they care no more about the matter than they seem to do, I am satisfied to let the whole matter go. It concerns them more than it does me, and if they can live under present circumstances, I am sure I can too. The contest is altogether between the Lou. and Nash. R. R. Co. and certain Southern roads. The Superintendent of the Nashville road is endeavoring, so far as he can, to protect the interests of Louisville. Freight may be shipped from Cincinnati at lower rates than from Louisville; but I am satisfied that the Superintendent and the railroad company will do all that is possible for the benefit of Louisville, for Louisville built the road, and has sustained it. I know I had \$800 invested in the stock, and sold it for \$80, so that I have \$720 on which I have never received a dollar of dividend. Hereafter, when a merchant has any complaints to make, let him prepare his papers carefully; go to the officers of the road, and I am perfectly satisfied—in fact, have been assured by directors of the company—that the complaints shall be promptly and carefully investigated, and the wrongs rectified.

Mr. Morris—I will say for myself, that when appointed on this committee, I was prejudiced against the company from all the statements I had seen and heard in the papers and on the streets; but I went to the work, determined to be as impartial as possible. I candidly confess that the more I investigated, the more I became satisfied that the officers and directors of the company have labored for the interests of Louisville.

The correspondence between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Superintendents of the two roads, the whole secret of the difficulty.

The committee say that Louisville does not enjoy all that her geographical position entitles her to expect, but Mr. Armstrong's

remarks have explained to this meeting where the trouble lies. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company takes all the business brought to it. Louisville does not furnish trade enough to sustain the road; the competition in routes is very great; here is the Short-Line road on this side of the river; there are the boats on

the river; another Short-Line road nearly finished on the other side of the river; the Henderson and Nashville road, which will soon be completed—competition all around us. The object is to furnish goods to the South at the lowest rates. If Louisville can sell as low figures as Cincinnati, she can have the trade; but as matters now stand merchants cannot expect any greater benefit. Two Cincinnati merchants have been heard to say that the best advertisement their city ever had was to be found in the excitement raised here on this straight question. The statement goes out and is read everywhere. The contradiction is seldom noticed. Better let all merchants having complaints go to the company's office and have them corrected, or have a committee of this Board appointed to sit and examine quietly into all such cases.

There being no further remarks, the motion was carried to receive the report and discharge the committee. A motion was then made and carried to adopt the committee's report as the official action of this Board.

After some further discussion on other matters, the meeting adjourned.

### General Council.

Both boards of the Council will meet to-night in regular session. Several masters of the greatest interest to the citizens will come up for discussion and action.

It is expected that the Board of Aldermen will take up the resolution which passed the lower board two weeks ago subsisting one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the stock of the Kentucky River Improvement Company. In the Common Council the petition of a large number of citizens against the purchase of the school lots on Gray street, between First and Second, together with the resolutions adopted by that board a week ago, and the subsequent action of the School Trustees will come up for discussion and action.

The right of way and connection question through the streets will be thoroughly discussed, and the proposition to subscribe half a million to the St. Louis Air Line railroad will also be taken up.

It is understood that the city will also be asked to subscribe stock to one or two other important public enterprises, so that all of these questions may go to the people for vote at the same time.

### Water Power of the Falls.

A civil engineer of this city, of great experience, has for some time past been engaged in getting up plans for utilizing the water power of the falls. These plans are now completed, together with accurate maps, made from the surveys under Gen. Weitzel, full schedules and estimates. These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

These will be submitted to the Council to-night by His Honor Mayor Bunce, with a message recommending the immediate publication of all the documents, so as to have them ready for distribution by the time of the commercial convention assemblies.

## KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

### Large Crowd in Attendance Yesterday.

### GROUNDS THRONGED TO-DAY.

### SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF BLOOD HORSES.

The second day of the exhibition was a triumphal success. The fine display of "horse flesh" in the different rings caused universal admiration. The assemblage of persons was very large. Shelby, Jefferson, Oldham and other counties, ostensibly having a large portion of the inhabitants present. The base ball match came off according to announcement, and every one had ample opportunity to see "the elephant in all its phases," as the game lasted from 2 to 6 p.m. A much better game will undoubtedly be played to-day, as the "little Eagles" then play the victorious nine of yesterday, which, by the way, we should have mentioned to be the "Falls City."

The concourse at the fair yesterday was large—to-day it is immense. The programme for to-day was such as to induce all "Lovers of the horses" to turn out and witness one of the best assemblies of horses ever seen in Kentucky or elsewhere.

# DAILY EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.  
— OFFICE —  
No. 112 JEFFERSON STREET.

## TERMS.

One copy, one year, by mail.....	\$8 00
One copy, six months, by mail.....	4 50
One copy, three months, by mail.....	2 25
One copy, one month, by mail.....	75

• PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Delivered in the city, 15 cents per week, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2 cents per copy.

## LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

## Our Representation at Madrid.

If there ever was a time when our country had need of a first-class Minister at the Court of Spain, that time has been during the attempt of the Spaniards to subdue the Cubans. Instead, however, of our having a man at Madrid equal to the situation, we are misrepresented there by Daniel E. Sickles. Our Minister there is not fit to represent any country at any time, but especially is he unfit for the position he holds at this time. Our country, and Spain, and Cuba, and all other countries concerned would be much better off at this time with no representative at all of the United States than with such an one as Sickles.

It is understood that Sickles has always been in favor of the annexation, in some way, of Cuba to the United States. Indeed he was at one time deemed somewhat of a filibuster on this subject. And yet his means of getting Cuba for this country are certainly foul.

He is reported by the ocean telegraph to have suggested to the Spanish Government that there was a terrible pressure on our government for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans. And not content with this information, he further suggested that unless the Spaniards could soon make a better show of subduing the Cubans, the United States would have to recognize the Cubans.

It is not unlikely that Sickles is reported right in this matter. It is about what we would expect such a man as he to do. He is as coarse as coarse can be and as vulgar as vulgarity can make him. A bully himself, he would not unlikely deem the bullying of others astute and refined diplomacy. Possibly he had too much sense to make a direct threat, but it would seem that he did not have enough sense or politeness to avoid what amounted to a threat.

The Spaniards are not in a condition to stand firm and make delicate points of honor on the Cuban question; but there is too much hereditary honor in that nation for a threat from such a brute as Sickles not to be observed and acted upon. Hence, when Sickles suggested that the pressure might make the United States recognize Cuba, the Spaniards went right to work to send additional troops to the island. Sixteen thousand are now ready to sail, and half as many will be gotten ready as soon as possible.

Of course the Cubans are not in condition to receive or expect this additional force of 24,000 regulars. And who have they to blame for this new army of subjection sent among them? Is any one so much to blame as Sickles? If his threat so aroused the pride of Spain, as to send out the troops, then he is to blame for being such a coarse and brutal minister as to make a threat. And if he really wants Spain to subdue Cuba, then he is to blame for being such an outrageous hypocrite, as well as for being mean enough to take part with strong tyranny against weak liberty.

We do not think, however, that Spain, even with Sickles to help, can subdue the Cubans. For the 24,000 fresh troops thus sent out the Cubans will raise numbers sufficient to resist. In the dangers which surround Cuba friends will be found equal to the task of saving her. Spain has neither men enough nor money enough to subdue the island. It may not be clear what position the Cubans are finally to take among the nationalities of the earth, but it is clear that they are gone from Spain. The Spanish power in the island of Cuba will soon be at an end; and when once gone it will have departed forever.

The course of the United States in this whole Cuban affair has been anything but honorable. A word from our government might long ago have stopped the useless destruction of life and property in the island, but for fear of doing something that might compromise us upon the Alabama claims question we have suffered the Spaniards to butcher those who want at least to be our neighbors, if not permitted to become part of us. And to just such incompetencies as Sickles at home, and abroad is to be attributed this disgraceful state of things. The people of the United States want Cuba free from Spain, whether it becomes a part of our country or not, but the powers that be at Washington are either too stupid to see the advantage or too imbecile to seize it.

The New York Commercial is hard on its Radical friends. It evidently thinks there is no redemption for the carpet-baggers. This is how it scores the poor wretches:

His Holiness, we are informed, is about to undertake the conversion of the negroes of this country. He could point him out a much more prolific, if not so encouraging field. Let him address himself to those impractical Radical carpet-baggers who have neither wit, wisdom nor mercy, and don't know even the alphabet of salvation. Satan himself would second any effort to keep such pestiferous fellows out of his kingdom.

It is reported that a crowning glory to the sending of Sickles to Spain and Wilkes to China, would be the appointment of Henry Jennings, the keeper of a celebrated dog-pit in New York, to the position of Secretary of War. Perhaps it was Jennings who sent Grant that \$1,000 rat-terrier, in anticipation of the result. Grant likes the presents of such men.

## Important Telegraphic Enterprise.

A new cable enterprise, under the Limited Liabilities act of Great Britain, is soon to place New York in telegraphic communication with Aspinwall and Panama, with nearly all the West Indian islands and with the Spanish Main. This undertaking is to be met by a Peruvian project, under the Government patronage of that Republic, for a land and submarine line from Panama down the southwest coast of the Pacific as far as Valparaiso, thence to communicate with a line across La Plata to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. There is said to be already a land line nearly completed from Montevideo along the eastern coast of South America to Rio Janeiro; so that the circuit of our commercial correspondence by telegraph will soon be made comprehensive with the South American content.

## Nobody Else.

This was the remark of the "late lamented," used in derision of the attitude of the South. Facts are coming to light which show that he was slightly mistaken. The Quartermaster General is publishing what he calls the roll of honor, and his late book contains the record of 22,900 interments, the names of 11,530 being unknown. The whole record shows that 303,000 graves are filled with Union soldiers, of which number the names of 100,000 are unknown. Here is a good chance for some of the honest officials to manufacture pension rolls, which will not be overlooked.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist states that the negroes as a general thing in Georgia have abandoned the madness of political strife and gone to work with commendable industry and cheerfulness. This excellent change on their part has met with a cordial response. The same paper adds: "Had it not been for the drought employers and employed would have had a most comfortable provision laid aside for Christmas, and even as times go there will be many a planter whose purse will be well filled this winter, and thousands of Georgia negroes who will be able next season to buy mules, land, bugies and whatever cash can bring."

The Tennessee papers tell a story which shows that the offspring of Stokes, the defeated Radical candidate for Governor, are not exactly what may be called "chips of the old block." One of the junior Stokeses went to Maryville, in Tennessee, last week, to attend a school in that place, but on learning the unsuspected truth that colored children were at the school enjoying the magnificent equality of which his father is the pretended champion, he became disgusted and went home.

The Rolla (Mo.) Express, speaking of Judge Aaron Van Wormer as a lawyer, says he "is justly regarded as the head of the legal profession in Southwest Missouri." The St. Louis Republican says, "as he is the judge who divorced himself from his own wife in his own court, we rather think he is one ahead of any member of the legal profession in Southwest Missouri, or anywhere else."

Goy Hoffman has transmitted to the Secretary of State, at Washington, his official certificate that New York has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The fact that the certificate has been withheld so long has emboldened some of the less discreet politicians of the Governor's party to suggest a theory whereby it should be withheld altogether, and in this way the amendment be defeated.

Idaho elects a Democratic delegate to Congress. The official returns of the election for Delegate to Congress on the 10th of August, are as follows: T. B. Butler, Republican, 2,218; J. K. Shafer, Democrat, 3,102; J. J. May, Independent Democrat, 64. Shafer's majority, \$20.

On Saturday, a jealous wife cowhided her husband, whom she caught promenading with a young woman in Brooklyn. She rawheaded him, and he bled home pretty raw. This is one of woman's rights, or at least how she rights her wrongs.

The MEANEST THING YET.—A Washington dispatch says the workmen of the navy yard are to be docked for lost time on the day of Rawlins' funeral. The workshops were closed that day. This is the meanest thing on record.

Mr. Seward says the coast line of Alaska and its islands is 26,000 miles in extent, while that of the rest of the United States is 10,000. The area of the former is 577,000 square miles. Quite a nice little farm.

BYRON is now, it seems, to be the theme of an opera. The dashing and eccentric Countess Ratazzi is engaged on a new operatic work, words and music, of which the celebrated poet is the hero.

\* \* \* THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER—Daniel Pratt's avocation's gone. Grant is now the great "American traveler."

St. Louis people call Dan Rice "the big-nosed prime minister of Monmouth." Dan will be along here in a week or two.

DR. ATHER, of poetical fame, has a clear field in Boutwell's district, as the Republican nominee for Congress.

ULYSSES is now styled the champion "free lunchist." The Pennsylvania Central railroad was his last victim.

HACKETT, the actor, has had a son born to him in his old age. A little Jack Falstaff, perhaps.

The Emperor of Austria has been killing time by constructing a clock.

JOS HOOKER is convalescent and don't expect to "go up in the clouds" soon.

\* \* \* Several years ago, a Mr. Flickinger, of Indiana, and Miss P., of Williams county, Ohio, were married. The couple were not happily mated, and after a few years of dissension, a separation took place, and the wife obtained a divorce. The former husband, feeling that it was not good to be alone, and not finding any one to suit him better than his first love, recently addressed a letter to me, a correspondent followed, and on Thursday week he arrived on the afternoon train, and about 11 o'clock p. m. the repentant couple were again man and wife.

## Senator Sumner and the Administration.

A special dispatch to the New York Times, from Washington, says: "There is good reason to believe that Senator Sumner, who is to preside at the Massachusetts Republican State convention at Worcester, on the 22d inst., designs on that occasion to make an important and possibly very significant speech in the present condition of public affairs. The present attitude of the administration on the foreign questions, Cuba and Alabama claims, and will strongly oppose any movement for the recognition of Cuba, to which he fears the administration is already committed. He is for maintaining the high ground of non-interference, thus enforcing a great moral example upon England's attention, and increasing by it effect the enormity of her wrong-doing in the hasty and complete recognition of the Southern belligerency."

## Proposed Sale of a Steamship Line.

The New York and Virginia Steamship Company has been sued by one of the stockholders, who seeks to have a dissolution and accounting, claiming that the directors have mismanaged the property, and refuse to give an account of their operations. Lewis Raymond, the plaintiff, alleges that when he became a stockholder, in 1865, the company owned four large steamers, the Yarrow, Creole, Saratoga and Niagara, worth about five hundred thousand dollars, plying between New York and Richmond, and doing a large and profitable business, but that since then they have made no dividends, sold the property and refused to account for the proceeds. A temporary injunction has been granted.—N. Y. Sun.

SENATOR Fessenden was buried on Saturday. An examination to discover the cause of Senator Fessenden's death showed a structure where the small intestine had the larger. The difficulty was chronic, and had doubtless been coming on for a month. The immediate cause was the rupture of a small intestine, as he moved in bed some three hours before his death, which caused him great suffering until he ceased to breathe.

\* \* \* A Chicago woman lived eighteen months with her husband before she found he had omitted the formality of a divorce from another wife. When she made that discovery he shot her.

\* \* \* Adelaide Phillips has given up her three years' engagement in Europe in order to take care of her sick father.

## CITY ITEMS.

GOLDIAY'S Drawing.

\* \* \* Popular and well patronized drawings of Goldiay's are now all the rage. The first prize of \$5,000 was drawn by a lucky fellow the last time, and on September 27th there will be another chance.

The drawing will take place in Louisville, W. Scott Baltimore street.

\* \* \* MARRIED.

KIMBLE—VANSICKLE.—On the 15th.

W. Scott & W. Son, D. W. Scott, C. Kimble, Esq., to Miss Marie J. Vansickle, all of Louisville.

\* \* \* BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; gives a rich, dark color; removes the effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, BLACK or BROWN, BLACK or DARK, and PERMANENT; and properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Factory, No. 16 Bond street.

\* \* \* VENABLE'S NEURALGIA POWDERS.

EUREKA POWDERS, Every Drug-

gist should keep them.

R. A. RICHMOND & CO., Wholesale Agents,

181 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

\* \* \* STAIR RODS.

LESTER, FISCHER & PORSCHEIN,

217 MADISON NO. Closing

WITH PAPER, DRIP FIXTURE,

WHICH HAS AN ATTACHMENT,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

STAINLESS FIXTURE.

It can be applied to

any State Rail, either

new or old, and it stays in place.

Ask for the

STAINLESS FIXTURE,

Carpet Dealers,

AND BUTCHERS,

TOYS AND GROCERIES,

STATE PLATES,

For Hotels, Restaurants and Public Buildings

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. & J. MERCEREAU, 62 Duane St., N.Y.

au213m

\* \* \* SHOEMAKER & HAARMAN.

Every description of mattresses made and repaired; also, furniture of all kinds re-paired, by SHOEMAKER & HAARMAN, 138 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

\* \* \* COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Will find an immense stock of wall and window paper, at prices to suit them, at

HEGAN BROTHERS', 138 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

\* \* \* GREEN GROVE, ALA., Aug. 19, 1869.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR Sir: My son, of the firm of Owen

and Co., has suffered for the last two

years with dyspepsia, constipation and gen-

eral debility. A few months since he com-

menced using your Tonic Bitters, and they

have regulated his system, cured his dyspe-

psia, and his general health is improving fast.

He joins me in recommending them to the

public for their great medicinal qualities.

Yours, &c., THOS. JAMAR.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

The best and cheapest place in the city to

buy picture frames, albums, artists' ma-

terials, stereoscopic pictures, photographers' outifts, and everything in that line of busi-

ness is at HEGAN BROTHERS', 138 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

\* \* \* LOCAL NOTICES.

SHELL OYSTERS,

GROUSE,

QUAL, and other seasonable

Game, served in splendid style, at

JOHN KOHLHEPP'S EXCHANGE,

Main street, next door to Louis-

ville Hotel.

</

# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

## LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

**WASHINGTON.**

Gold Speculators Try to Flank Boutwell.

Gigantic Suffrage Convention Projected.

The Administration Policy in Mississippi and Texas.

Sambo Excluded From Membership in Trades Unions.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It was telegraphed from New York to the Treasury that a grand combination had been formed to lock up twenty or thirty millions of gold, and thereby run up the premium. The Secretary was urged to sell at once a large amount of Treasury gold to defeat the scheme. The information was forwarded at once to Secretary Boutwell, who was to arrive in New York to-day, but the opinion was expressed at the Treasury that the parties who telegraphed were in a bear movement, and got up this story to get a large amount of gold on the market to subserve their plans for speculation.

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE.

The workmen in the Washington navy-yard are to be docked for lost time on the day of Secretary Rawlins' funeral; this notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy ordered the workshops to be closed that day. These workmen think they have as much right to be allowed for the day as the clerks in the departments, who got the holiday and are not docked.

THE WOMAN SURFACE MOVEMENT.

The woman suffragists are making a heavy combination for a gigantic suffrage convention, to be held here early in the coming session of Congress, to be followed up sharply by petitions for their immediate recognition in the capacity of voters. Bills have been prepared to try the experiment in this city, and Senator Pomeroy is named as its advocate.

TEST OF PREFERENCE IN MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

The administration, and especially the postal and revenue portions, have decided at last to make the support of the Radical candidates in Texas and Mississippi a test for political preference in appointments. This removes all doubts over the President's recently expressed views in the premises. In all the minor appointments considered in the Post office Department to-day this rule was adhered to.

NEGRO MECHANICS.

The various trades here are adopting new constitutions, which prohibits negro mechanics from having membership. The carpenters took such action last night.

THE DEMAND ON SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained from a reliable source that Gen. Sickles was not authorized to make any demand on the Spanish Government. He was instructed not to do so, but to wait for the arrival of a mediator that power and the Cubans on a basis already published for the independence of the island. Leading members of the Government favor the proposition, but are not yet at present to finally accept it.

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS.

The administration has not, contrary to report, restricted Minister Motley in the re-opening of negotiations for the settlement of the Cuban claim, although it was thought at the time he had given his instructions it would be inexpedient until the excitement in England, caused by the Senate's rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, had subsided before even entertaining the subject with the Major. It is generally believed that he contemplated that Mr. Motley should neglect any favorable opportunity to renew negotiations. It is no secret that he was especially instructed on the subject of the naturalization protocol, ratified by the Senate, but Parliament has yet to pass the law necessary to carry it into effect. He has since engaged in negotiating a treaty, a measure considered of much importance by this government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Emperor presented to-day at the Council of Ministers. The official journals announce the health of the Emperor restored.

THE EMPRESS.

Paris Patric asserts that the Empress will leave again for the East on the 30th inst.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Gen. Prim was accompanied by Sietrella and Alazago on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood the Cuban question was discussed at the interview. Gen. Prim is well satisfied with his reception. He will return to Madrid on Saturday next.

RUSSIA.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The report is repeated that the Czar has forbidden the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

RUSSIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted by inundations in the vicinity of Lake Balkal. The wires are prostrated for miles, and many stations have been destroyed.

IRELAND.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was a full attendance. A protest against the act of disestablishment was passed by a unanimous vote. A scheme for the formation of a church body, consisting of 134 representatives, was submitted.

PRUSSIA.

ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the restrictions of the French Atlantic Cable Company, the federal telegraph administration of the North German States has resolved to forward all telegrams for America via Valencia without exception.

ARKANSAS.

A Liberal Republican Party to be Organized on the Basis of Universal Suffrage and Amnesty.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of this evening says a large number of the Radical members of the Legislature held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted for the formation of a Liberal Republican party on the basis of universal suffrage and amnesty, and a committee of three appointed to solicit subscriptions and take other measures for complete organization.

These resolutions were signed by Lieut. Gov. Gandy and sixteen Republican members. The committee thus appointed publish to-day a call for a State Convention on the 15th of October, to carry out the purposes of the former meeting.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The American Pomological Society met in Hotel Imperial Hall this evening. Dr. W. P. Wilson presiding. Twenty-two States are represented. The attendance is larger than ever before. An address was delivered this afternoon by the President. The exhibition of fruits is very attractive, and comprises specimens from all sections of the country.

In which you are assembled. I see by the poster at the hall that you are assembled to organize for work as we have told you. First comes talk, then comes action, and then comes success. After twenty years a work in this case, I am greatly encouraged, and rejoice, at such evidences of progress as I have before me.

She continued to speak in the custom at the last such meeting, to invite discussion from any who might doubt on the subject or who were not fully satisfied with the result. She hoped the same course would be pursued, for she could always speak better under the pressure of opinion.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was next introduced, who said: I think we ought to be allowed to get our breath after a night's travel on the cars before being called to face an audience. Mrs. Horner had made a speech on speaking machines to be able to talk without moments notice.

She then said if she must talk, she intended to speak so short as to give time for a short silence as viewed by outsiders. It was said that woman did not ask for the right to vote, this might be true to a certain extent, but was the woman's right to speak? The women of this country, and of all countries, were shuns. They were in a different condition, and could not get along. The women in the United States, making a show, parading the excellence of their clothing and exciting admiration among men. [applause] I think that things should be done in a bold and open manner.

On reassembling the permanent officers were announced.

Mrs. Dr. Chase of Cleveland, delivered a speech. Henry R. Blackwell spoke also Miss Lizzie Boynton, of Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There is a rumor in circulation that a conference will be proposed on the Turco-Egyptian question. Russia and Prussia maintain an attitude of reserve, and other powers are not disposed to accept the proposal because they regard the question as merely a matter of internal administration of Turkey.

THE FENIANS.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day maintains that the argument against granting pardon to the Fenians on the ground of prudence is as strong as the argument upon the question of justice. There can be only two constructions upon such an act, both mischievous. One class will regard it as an act of cowardice, and the other as the inauguration of a career of revolution.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The leading event at Doncaster to-day was the race for the St. Leger. Pretender was the favorite, betting on him being even at the start, but the race was won, after a close and exciting contest, by Pero Gomez by a neck, with Martyrdom second, followed by three-quarters of a length, and George Osbaldeston third, the latter beating Pretender, who was fourth by half a length. Time 5 m. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ s; distance 1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards.

The Brodgate Park stakes were won by Perfume, and the Corporation stakes by Barrie.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PARAGUAY.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Advices have been received from Paraguay to the 9th of August, via Rio de Janeiro. The provisional government had established itself at Asuncion. It consisted of three members, Reduya, Suga, and Viverola.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

The allies had commenced active operations. The Count d'Eu had carried two Paraguayan fortifications and occupied Venezuela. Gen. Aszora menaced Penedoy, and Gen. Burrito had commenced a flank movement of Azurra.

The Brazilian fleet attacked Penedoy and La Puey and took many prisoners. Reinforcements from Matto-Grosso and the Argentine States had arrived.

THE LAST STRONGHOLD OF LOPEZ.

News of a general attack on the last stronghold of Lopez was expected.

SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL WORKMEN'S CONGRESS.

BASLE, Sept. 15.—The International Workmen's Congress convened yesterday. A large number of delegates were present. Congratulatory letters and dispatches from all parts of Europe and North America have been received. A letter from the German workmen of New York city, regretting their inability to send a delegate and a commission from the National Labor Union of the United States was read. Mr. Cameron, an American delegate, made a long speech, and invited the delegates to attend the National Labor Congress to be held in Cincinnati in 1870.

FRANCE.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Emperor presented to-day at the Council of Ministers. The official journals announce the health of the Emperor restored.

THE EMPRESS.

Paris Patric asserts that the Empress will leave again for the East on the 30th inst.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Gen. Prim was accompanied by Sietrella and Alazago on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood the Cuban question was discussed at the interview. Gen. Prim is well satisfied with his reception. He will return to Madrid on Saturday next.

RUSSIA.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The report is repeated that the Czar has forbidden the attendance of Russian bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

RUSSIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted by inundations in the vicinity of Lake Balkal. The wires are prostrated for miles, and many stations have been destroyed.

IRELAND.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

DUBLIN, Sept. 15.—The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was a full attendance. A protest against the act of disestablishment was passed by a unanimous vote. A scheme for the formation of a church body, consisting of 134 representatives, was submitted.

PRUSSIA.

ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—In consequence of the restrictions of the French Atlantic Cable Company, the federal telegraph administration of the North German States has resolved to forward all telegrams for America via Valencia without exception.

ARKANSAS.

A Liberal Republican Party to be Organized on the Basis of Universal Suffrage and Amnesty.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special of this evening says a large number of the Radical members of the Legislature held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted for the formation of a Liberal Republican party on the basis of universal suffrage and amnesty, and a committee of three appointed to solicit subscriptions and take other measures for complete organization.

These resolutions were signed by Lieut.

Gov. Gandy and sixteen Republican members. The committee thus appointed publish to-day a call for a State Convention on the 15th of October, to carry out the purposes of the former meeting.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The American Pomological Society met in Hotel Imperial Hall this evening. Dr. W. P. Wilson presiding. Twenty-two States are represented. The attendance is larger than ever before. An address was delivered this afternoon by the President. The exhibition of fruits is very attractive, and comprises specimens from all sections of the country.

## WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED

Chill Cure,

—A CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR EVERY FORM OF

FEVER AND AGUE.

THE CURE IS PERMANENT.

Wines and Brandies.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$  casks Port;

4 $\frac{1}{2}$  casks Cognac Brandy;

100 cases Imported Wine & Spirituous Liquors.

In store and ready for sale.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

25 Main street, bet. First and Second,

Louisville, Ky.

RESTAURANTS.

International

Restaurant,

Jefferson st., near Third.

FISH C. HENRY, Prop'r.

This elegant Restaurant is supplied with

SEASONABLE DELICACIES, which

are served in the best style and most

expeditious manner.

REGULAR MEALS 30 cents each.

RESTAURANT,

On European Plan,

S. E. corner Seventh and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. LOTICK, - - - Proprietor.

RESTAURANT,

St. Charles

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

On European Plan,

S. E. corner Seventh and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. LOTICK, - - - Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

B E R G ' S

UNIVERSAL RUSSIAN

# DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

—OF—

## THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

square, first insertion.....	\$1.00
Next five insertions, each.....	.50
One week.....	.50
Two weeks.....	.75
Three months.....	1.75
Four months.....	2.00
Five months.....	2.50
Six months.....	2.75
Seven months.....	3.00
Eight months.....	3.25
Nine months.....	3.50
Ten months.....	3.75
Eleven months.....	4.00
Twelve months.....	4.25

Use solid age, or their equivalent in space,  
or combinations of both.

Advertisements on first and third pages \$3 per  
each additional.

Advertisers inserted every other day \$2 per  
each additional.

Advertisments inserted at intervals \$1 per cent  
each additional.

Advertisments to occupy fixed places, 50 per  
cent additional.

All column advertisements, 25 per cent ad-  
ditional.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in  
advance.

Advertisments with which we have running accounts,  
must be paid or in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### CUBA.

### THE BATTLE OF LAS TUNAS.

Full Particulars of the Engagement.

The Advantages of the Battle with the Cubans.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 15.

The Cuban Junta to-day received full reports of the battle at Las Tunas. It was fought on August 16, and was not a three days' fight. The Washington dispatches were wrong in crediting the battle to Valmazeda. It was the heaviest battle of the war. President Cespedes and Gen. Quesada were both present, and Cespedes issued a stirring order before the battle.

The Sun correspondent gives the following account of the battle:

At three o'clock on the morning of the 16th ultimo, Colonel Enrique De Boniche, commanding the garrison of Las Tunas, sent out a picked battalion of mounted regulars to learn the movements of the revolutionary forces, which he was aware had taken the place of the Quickstep during low water, exploded her boilers above New Liberty, opposite Smithfield, this morning, killing George Nicolson, clerk, and five others, unknown. No other officers lost, but some were injured. Charles McFadden, express agent, was badly hurt in the ankle, but not dangerously. All the express goods were lost.

The boat is a complete wreck, and nearly all the freight lost. Fortunately she had a slim trip.

The Phantom was owned in Paducah, and citizens report that when she took the place of the Quickstep her boilers were in such bad condition as to compel her to land above the city and repair her boilers before proceeding. It is probable the Cumberland and Phantom were inspected by the same officer, being in the same district.

The officers of the Clara Scott, just arrived, give additional particulars. The Phantom was in the middle of the river, six hundred yards above New Liberty when the accident occurred, and had not landed for four hours. The boat immediately sank, but water is not over the main deck, except a small portion amidships. The boilers are both gone, except a small portion weighing a hundred pounds lying on the bow.

The Clara Scott was two miles behind and was quickly alongside rendering every assistance possible. Capt. Duncan of the Scott found the body of Nicholson under the wreck, and cut it out with axes. Death had occurred from wounds on the head and abdomen; right arm broken in two places. The body is at Paducah in charge of relatives.

All the wounded were taken to Paducah, except one negro, who was found in the river by Mr. Sherer, of New Liberty, and taken to Mr. Sherer's house.

David Pierson, mate on the Cumberland when that boat exploded, was mate of the Phantom. He was again injured slightly, and was found again battling with the threatened destruction of the wreck. His efforts held the flames in check until the arrival of the Republicans a majority of the county officers. The people's ticket elected the Treasurer and Probate Judge. The Democrats had no ticket.

Wm. Grammar, bar-keeper, is badly hurt. Sust. steward, leg broken. William Barry, second mate, thigh broken. Second cook, of Evansville, seriously burned.

Hart, of Ohio, who is going to take charge of a railroad machine shop at Paducah, cut across the face, laying the bone bare. He will never recover.

Quesada, under other circumstances, would not have risked a battle against so large a Spanish garrison, which in all particulars was well appointed and supplied.

The battle was under full headway at a quarter to five o'clock. Col. Valera, second in command, endeavored to break the lines of Quesada's forces on the Santiago de Cuba road, so as to gain the rear with cavalry and artillery. He was driven back, after a sharp and disastrous engagement.

Meantime, the Cubans pressed forward. Their few pieces of artillery—reported by the Spaniards, the Parrot guns—were well served, and opened the four gates leading into the city.

Before reaching the gates, Quesada had to carry an outside line of intrenchments, which entirely surrounded the city. The suddenness and early hour of the attacks, together with the grand array which Quesada had massed before the city, demoralized nearly the whole garrison. Boniche alone seemed to realize the position.

Had he partaken of the momentary demoralization of the troops, all the garrison would have been captured.

Colonel Valera contested the street leading into the city on the south, inch by inch. Captain Martin Alozance commanded the Spanish force on the Bayamo road, Colonel De La Torre commanded on the Holguin side.

Quesada's artillery first opened from the Macabao Hills upon the Church of Jesus, where a company of Spanish riflemen were posted, upon the towers and on the roof. The two towers were utterly riddled. The riflemen were dislodged, and immediately followed Quesada, in person, led a column of his army into the southern gate into the city.

This was a signal for a hasty retreat of the whole Spanish garrison into the plaza, and square. Artillery, infantry and cavalry hastened, pell-mell, into that square, which being surrounded by larger and stronger stone buildings than the surrounding houses, formed for them an easily defended fortress.

At noon Quesada had secured three hundred thousand dollars' worth of stores, of all kinds. Half his command kept Boniche's army engaged, while the other half pillaged the groceries, warehouses and retail and wholesale stores alike.

During all these hours the Spaniards fought like regulars, but were repulsed at every point from which they undertook to break the lines of the Cubans.

Carlos Manuel Cespedes, his cabinet, and nearly the whole number of the members of the Republican Congress, arrived in the neighborhood of Las Tunas at 11 A.M., and took a commanding position on the Macabao Hills, overlooking the city, but by 12 M. nearly every member of Congress had mingled in the sanguinary struggle. At a quarter past 1 o'clock, nine and a half hours after the battle had begun, General Quesada ordered a retreat from the city. He would have continued the battle, after securing the desired stores, until he had compelled the Spaniards to surrender, but his scouts from the Bayamo and Holguin roads came in, reporting one thousand Spaniards coming from either of these towns to reinforce Boniche.

The great object of the battle had been

truth in the statement that the much-needed stores, and Quesada and Cespedes could not afford the chances against the garnison, augmented by two thousand гар-  
tis, coming on to them from the rear.

The Cubans lost two hundred and fifty killed, and five hundred men wounded. The number of the Spaniards killed could not be ascertained.

The Diario de la Morina, of this city, advised judges only one hundred and six killed, with two hundred and odd wounded and thirteen missing.

### RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Phantom Explodes Her Boilers.

### Excitement Over Cuban Matters.

Four Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

### Names of the Victims.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

The dispatch from Madrid yesterday announcing the completion of a sort of tri-partite treaty, on the part of England, France and Austria, to protect Spain against the United States, creates quite an excitement, and it is surmised that the unusual secrecy at the State Department has something to do with the matter.

Senor Lemus and a member of the Cuban Junta had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday, and, as a result of it, it is said, important developments in Cuban affairs will be made in a few days.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings inaugurated by the negroes still continue up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.

The facts relating to this affair, according to the best information we can obtain, are as follows: Mr. Charles McDade, Jr. (who we believe is a son of Mr. Charles McDade, Sr.), was attacked on his own premises by a negro man, whose name we have not learned, which caused considerable excitement and led to riotous conduct on the part of the negro population.

The excited and riotous proceedings

continued up to the latest dates from the time.</